

REPORT  
OF  
THE REGENTS OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

TO THE  
LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

NOVEMBER, 1848.

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COLUMBIA, S. C.  
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1849.

# OFFICERS

OF

## THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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### REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

A Certificate from two Physicians and a Magistrate, that the applicant is insane, an epileptic, or an idiot.

A concise history of the case and the medical treatment they have been subjected to.

The rates vary from \$250 to \$650 per annum, payable in half-yearly instalments, in advance. A bond, with approved security, living in this State, required for the payments as they become due.

1911  
CONT  
AC 445  
85  
568  
1842

REPORT AND MEMORIAL

FROM THE

REGENTS OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM:

ALSO,

REPORTS

FROM THE

PHYSICIANS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

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*To the Honorable the Speaker and*

*Members of the House of Representatives :*

GENTLEMEN—Permit me to refer you to the Reports herewith transmitted, for full information relative to the condition of the Lunatic Asylum.

I would particularly call your attention to the Memorial of the Regents, for an additional building, which is greatly wanted, and which they hope your liberality will not hesitate to supply.

The Regents are happy to bear testimony to the continual prosperous condition of the Institution, under the able and humane management of our Superintendent, Dr. PARKER, and the other officers under him.

The Regents are also happy to bring to your notice the skilful and kind treatment of the Physician, Dr. TREZEVANT, to the Patients. The Annual Report will show the many cures that have been made, and all are much relieved by the mild management of their complaints.

Respectfully submitted.

A. WALLACE,  
President Board of Regents.

COLUMBIA, November, 1848.

COLUMBIA, November 29th, 1848.

*The Honorable the Speaker and*

*Members of the Legislature of South Carolina :*

The Board of Regents of the Lunatic Asylum of the State of South Carolina, unanimously resolved, at their last meeting, respectfully to Memorialize your Honorable Body, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, (\$12 00,) to be expended in the erection of an additional building for the accommodation of the Patients. The number of Patients at this time is larger than at any former period. It has always been the ardent desire of the Board, to introduce a thorough system of classification, as experience and reason alike declare, that no Institution can have the largest success without it. With the present arrangement of the building, and the limited accommodations, this is to a great extent impracticable. But the Board feels the force of the highest obligation to do everything in its power to accomplish the desirable result, and believes that the erection of an additional building will relieve the Institution very considerably of this serious difficulty. Here, as in other Asylums, is a class of incurable pauper patients, whose uncleanly habits call aloud for all practicable separation from the other inmates. No degree of care on the part of the Superintendents can afford protection against the most serious evils, as long as they are permitted to lodge on the *basement* floor, and in the same building. The rooms are damp and uncomfortable, and wholly unfit therefore for the purposes to which they are applied. By cutting down the windows so as to allow ventilation, and by other judicious alterations, they may be made however, most subservient to the general purposes of the Institution.

It is very desirable to increase the accommodations for the higher class of pay patients, as it is from this class alone that the Institution is sustained. Under the law, paupers have priority of admission, and with the increased and increasing numbers, the class of pay patients is threatened with entire exclusion, unless further provision is made speedily.

For further information on this subject, I beg leave most respectfully to refer your Honorable Body to the Reports of the Physician and Superintendent, now in your possession.

Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW WALLACE,  
President Board of Regents.

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*To the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum :*

GENTLEMEN—We have great cause to be thankful to the Divine Bestower of all blessings, for the uniform health the inmates of this Asylum

have this year enjoyed. No sickness, of severity, has been among our people, and in the Records of death, you will find but three names registered; two of these were chronic cases, who had lingered long, and had several times been on the verge of the grave, but by kindness and attentive nursing had as frequently rallied; the third died very suddenly.

We now have so many Patients in the Institution that it will become necessary to enlarge our building, and it will be well to think on some plan for the better accommodation of our inmates. We will soon be without room, and in fact, are now obliged to use such as are not adapted to their wants. I do not like the basement story as a residence, and no patient would we willingly permit to be located there if it could be avoided; but for want of rooms we are obliged to keep them in use, and the consequence has always been detrimental to their health. The change made last summer was of decided advantage, and I would strenuously advise that all the windows should be cut down to the floors, and that laticed doors be put to them, both on the inside and outside, so that when the weather compels us to close the one, the other shall carry on a free circulation of air through their dormitories.

You will have to reflect on the propriety of adding to the present wings, or erecting another building. The first thing to be remedied, is the airing grounds, and it is of vital importance to the Patients that some alteration should be made there. Those within the inclosure are too small. It is impossible to classify the Patients, and to keep the different characters of insanity distinct, in the space allotted them. There are now ninety-two Patients in the house, and they have for their recreation and exercise, about one acre and a half of land, and to secure their safety, that land is surrounded on three sides by a wall twelve feet high, and on the fourth by the building. It is true that we have forty acres of land adjoining the Asylum, and if this could be made available for the exercise of our Patients, it would be ample, but a street intervenes, and deprives us of more than half its advantages. Could not those streets be obtained from the Town Council, and be placed under one enclosure? If so, our people would be greatly benefited. If the Council will not give, they may be induced to part with them, and the Legislature may either purchase, or authorize the Regents to do so. By closing the street between the garden and the building, we could, by a gate, conduct our patients over the grounds, without exposing them to the gaze, or chance of conversing with the wayfarer, and very much lessen the opportunities for escape. I trust and believe that none can be found to object to any advantages being afforded our suffering people, which lay within their power to yield. I know not the extent of the power which the Council may have to part with their land, or what the Legislature may exercise over the privileges,

but if either, or by their combination, can effect the object we seek to attain, they will confer a boon on the Lunatics, of ten times greater value in one year, than all the injury the Town can possibly sustain, by the loss of its street, for the next twenty. I would beg leave, respectfully, to suggest the propriety of adding a wing or wings, and that it or they should be so put up as to make it front the streets on the east and west, and be appropriated exclusively to the higher class of pay Patients, and as a residence for the Superintendent and his family. You have no place calculated for that officer or your pay Patients—and even such accommodations as are offered are not sufficient. Should another patient require a separate apartment, there is not one to be furnished. If one or two wings were erected as I proposed, there would then be ample accommodations for all who ought to be under one roof. The Superintendent and Matron could be domiciled in the different wings, and by their presence, enforce authority among the keepers, and a proper subordination and decorum among the inmates. The room now occupied by the Superintendent and the Regents could then be advantageously converted into sitting rooms for the evening.

Through your liberality I have been enabled to procure the services of a first rate gardener, and I trust that our Green House and gardens will soon be in order, and prove a monument to your taste, an ornament to the place, and a gratification to the community. I have made them on rather an extensive scale, but not costly.

I beg leave to call your attention, particularly, to the case of ———. Some time since he was dismissed from the Institution as cured. He had manifested no symptoms of insanity for more than three months; all his hallucinations had passed away, and there was every prospect of his remaining in perfect health; your Board dismissed him, and arrangements were made for sending him home. The neighbors who saw him here considered him well. He was entrusted to the care of a man who was returning home with his wagon, but he was negligent of his charge, and ——— got into the town, and among the stores and tavern keepers. He got to drinking, and escaped the vigilance of his friend, who left him behind. After remaining here one or two days, he had to walk home, a distance of about sixty miles, and I presume, was drunk all the time. When he arrived at his domicile, he was in a state of excitement. No care was taken of him; instead of soothing his irritation, and calming his excited imagination, (the results of drink,) he was thwarted and abused, and confined, and again ordered back to the Asylum. The persons to whom he was entrusted maltreated him; and it becomes a matter for your consideration, whether, under such circumstances, you are not bound to take cognizance of the violence offered to him, and the injury he sustained. One of his hal-



lucinations, and a common one, resulting in mania a potu, was, that he was surrounded by devils, and was striving with them for his life; this made him noisy and troublesome, and the men to whom he was entrusted whipped him very severely, and beat him about the head; he bore these marks of their barbarity about him for more than ten days after his return to the Asylum, showing the cruelty with which he had been treated. Under no circumstances could such discipline have been called for, or tolerated; but especially when the man was tied and in their power, when he was incapable of assisting himself, and had not reason sufficient to guide his conduct. Their punishment was an act of insufferable brutality, and ought to be brought before the community, if there be no other way of inflicting punishment.

The tale told by —— was a plain and simple one—which he represented day after day without any variation—and he was fully borne out in his account of their conduct by the marks of the lash, and the evidence of the severity with which it was applied, he bore upon his shoulders and back for many days. It was useless and detestable cruelty—perpetrated in mere wantonness of power, on an unoffending, because irresponsible Lunatic. The very fact of their having been employed to convey him to the Asylum, proved his incapacity for self-government, and should have insured their protection—and none but a brute—(for a savage would have protected the insane,) would have used the whip—to stop the ravings of a madman.

The Regents of the Asylum are the only friends which the Insane have, and it is to their influence that they look for protection and redress. The Legislature requires it of them to dismiss and so punish any keeper who ill treats a patient—and these men were ——'s keepers—and though not under your control, their conduct became known to you, and only to you: and it is therefore, only through your action, that the offenders can be brought to punishment. Whether you will deem it proper to take cognizance of the case is for your consideration. But I felt it a duty incumbent on me to bring it thus fully to your view—and if you deem proper, that it shall go before the Legislature and people.

I still feel much gratified with the effect of the exercise of our Chaplain. Many of our people are much interested in the religious service—and all seem to feel a deep friendship for the Pastor. He is a man of warm feelings, and disposed to do all in his power to render his services acceptable to those over whom he has been placed. His remaining with us in his present capacity gives me real pleasure.

We have this year had in the House an unusual number of raving and violent patients—more than have ever been in the Institution at any former period. Our success has not been equal to our wishes, nor as great

as we had hoped for—several of our patients are now convalescent, and might be reported as cured, but I would not advise their removal.

|                                                       |             |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| At the commencement of the year we had in the Asylum, | :           | 74        |
| Received since that time,                             | : : : : : : | 34        |
|                                                       |             | <hr/> 108 |

|                                                    |             |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Of this number there have been cured and removed : | : : :       | 14       |
| And there have died :                              | : : : : : : | 3        |
|                                                    |             | <hr/> 17 |

Leaving now in the Asylum 91.

Very respectfully submitted.

DANIEL H. TREZEVANT, P. L. A.

#### *To the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum :*

GENTLEMEN—In making my twelfth Annual Report, I find but very little worthy of notice which has not been fully embraced by Dr. Trezevant in his for the present year.

At the commencement of the present year we had seventy-four cases in the House, nearly all of an unfavorable character, generally regarded as incurable. During the year, we have received thirty-four, of whom twenty-two were old cases, two epileptic, and ten recent ; making the total number under treatment one hundred and eight. We had several very infirm from age or chronic diseases, some suicidal in their propensity, and others who had long been the subject of epilepsy.

Under such unfavorable circumstances, we could only hope to sustain, as far as practicable, the reputation of our Institution, by carefully and perseveringly leading our patients, and encouraging them in such occupations as seemed most likely to interest and improve. We have thus far succeeded not only in ameliorating the condition of many who were verging to a state of pitiable and incurable insanity, but have seen thirteen restored to their friends as cured, and have now with us several others so near well as to make it doubtful whether it is necessary to detain them longer.

Only three deaths have occurred, and one case of elopement. No accidents whatever, or any circumstance of an unpleasant character



worthy of relation; which speaks well for the vigilance and care of those in immediate attendance, inasmuch as we have had a greater number of furious and destructive maniacs under treatment than usual. Some of our worst patients have been brought to a state of usefulness and comparative happiness by their respective attendants applying themselves day by day in efforts to rouse, instruct and interest the objects of their care, and have to themselves secured the reward of well spent labor.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the character and disposition of those whom we employ as attendants for our Insane, as it is in their power, as the constant companions of our patients, to facilitate or retard their recovery. It is not an easy matter to secure the service of persons to act in this arduous office, who are in every respect qualified.

Modern experience proves the importance of a proper degree of good sense and good feeling; when these qualifications, together with industry and forbearance are possessed, and have been fully proved, such an individual should be retained in service at any fair compensation, even above the ordinary rate. A peculiarly cautious and judicious treatment is demanded by the unfortunate subject of dethroned reason, and very much of that comfort which tends to recovery depends on those who are in constant attendance. The Insane are generally able to appreciate kind and benevolent treatment, and soon perceives the motive which actuates the attendant in the discharge of duty, when that motive is the offspring of benevolent and Christian feelings; the service rendered by such an individual, has the surest tendency to ward off any evil influence which may exist, and restore those faculties which may have been disturbed by unfriendly events. To this standard we desire all our attendants should reach; we should be satisfied with nothing short.

Notwithstanding our Institution has grown in popular favor, and particularly with the more intelligent, there yet exists a false prejudice with too many against sending their friends to an Asylum, and prefer keeping their friends at home in a state of insubordination, and often of misery to the subject—and no less misery and danger to the family and relatives. Without the prospect or the hope of cure, it is strange any family should thus submit to such constant and painful anxiety, and often at so dear a rate, rather than avail themselves of the provision made for the relief of such cases. The most conclusive arguments have again and again been advanced to prove that any treatment in public Institutions of the present time, is better than the best in private families, where no remedial course can be regularly and properly carried out: it is therefore evident, that even in those cases where cure is not the object, and

where it cannot be hoped for, the subject of Insanity should not be deprived the benefits of any chance which may offer for improving their condition. The frequent appeals from that class which have been, and continue the subjects of bitter misery, the Insane Poor, touch the humane and benevolent sensibilities of our Legislators, and an act was passed in 1831, making it obligatory on the Commissioners of the Poor and other corporate bodies, to send their Lunatic Paupers to the Asylum. To the honor of some of the Districts, they have faithfully discharged their duty, and in doing so, relieved from exposure and suffering many of this afflicted class; others would seem to require "line upon line and precept upon precept." Economy as well as justice demands prompt treatment. The most satisfactory evidence can be brought to prove the decided advantage on the score of economy, to place the Insane under treatment early, but above all considerations do we regard the greater chance of cure.

We will soon be placed in an unpleasant state of embarrassment for want of additional accommodation for Patients who may desire admission into our Institution. Having very nearly as many in the House as can well be accommodated, the unpleasant alternative will be left us of refusing the admission of applicants, or discharging patients from our sister States, who are paying the maximum price, in order to accommodate our pauper citizens. The regular increase from year to year admonishes you of the necessity of again soliciting the means of making this valued Institution adequate to the purposes for which it was designed by its founders. On this subject you will find conclusive argument in Dr. Trezevant's Report. I feel very confident that it is only necessary to bring the subject properly to the notice of our Legislators, and they will promptly cancel the claims of those who, by the sorest affliction, are prevented from pleading their own cause. It is not a call for generosity that we would make, neither do we desire an appropriation in aid of any work of doubtful efficacy; neither for any work of mere local interest. A look among our patients, and a history of their lives, will show the subject now alluded to as well worthy the consideration of all; every class and every condition in life is here represented; the young and the old, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, none have certain exemption from this malady; however vigorous in health or prosperous in life, they may become the beneficiaries of the appropriation we would now solicit. One of our present inmates, who had long enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and had occupied important stations in society, said to me, "little did I think, when warmly advocating the appropriation in behalf of this building, that I should ever be one of its inmates." Some have been

brought rightly to appreciate the value of the Lunatic Asylum by the necessity of having to place within its walls some relative or friend.

This last appeal cannot be overcome; the fact of the nearest and dearest object of our natural affection being placed under hospital treatment, awakens the tenderest sensibilities, and a zeal in behalf of all similarly afflicted is immediately excited, and we are fully prepared to enter into a rigid enquiry as to the condition and capability of the Institution to meet the wants of the class for whom it is intended. I have been much gratified to find that our Institution is growing in favor with the people generally, and especially with the most intelligent there is an increasing confidence. From conversations with many Members of our Legislature, I am fully borne out in my opinion, that there will be no difficulty in procuring necessary aid to increase our accommodations. One point worthy of notice, and I would particularly call attention to it: if we are not provided with sufficient accommodation for all who may apply, the pauper applicants should have the preference, in which event, we would soon have so large a majority of that class, as to render it necessary that we should draw our support annually from the State Treasury, instead as is now the case, fully meeting all contingent expenses. It is unnecessary that I should make even a suggestion as to the amount required, or the particular form of building best suited to our wants; I have however drawn the plan of one, suitable for a detached Lodge; two such, one for males, and the other for females, would cost not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and would answer the purpose of accommodating thirty patients in a comfortable manner. These Lodges would be peculiarly advantageous in relieving the main building from the noisy and unclean patients.

Perhaps a much better plan would be to adopt that suggested by Dr. Trezevant, and erect a building expressly for the higher class of patients; such a building would be more useful, at the same time ornamental. We are now much in want of suitable apartments for that class, all such in the house being occupied.

I was much gratified to learn that a Bill had been introduced by one of our delegation in the Legislature, recommending the erection of an Asylum for persons of color. I am aware that your Board has long advocated this measure, and that the Physician is highly in favor of it; there would however seem, by reference to his Report, where he alludes to our too small airing grounds, that some difficulty would arise for want of room within our present enclosure for such a building, hence the greater importance of having more extensive grounds.

During the past year, your expenditures have been greater than usual, in repairing and making necessary alterations; your contracts now out, and amounts which will fall due in January, will fully take up the

amounts in Bank. No doubt the collections will as heretofore meet current expenses, but nothing more. As there will necessarily be an increase of outlay for the improvements you have commenced, in order to make an abode within our walls as agreeable and inviting as practicable, as in the annexed Report of Receipts and Disbursements you will perceive the expenditures to have been rather more than the receipts, owing to facts just alluded to. We have continued to exercise all possible economy in the purchase of our supplies, without pursuing a course too parsimonious, regarding it of primary importance to extend at least so much liberality towards our inmates, as may be necessary to their comfort of mind and body: that we have succeeded in doing so, is evident, from the general satisfaction you have from week to week witnessed and heard expressed.

My endeavor to have the amounts of indebtedness to the Asylum less than the amounts reported last year, has not been successful, the outstanding debt amounting at this time to \$5,175 76, every dollar of which is available. We continue to occupy our patients in such manner as we think best suited to their cases. The farm and garden are sources of much benefit to the males; the females are more particularly interested and engaged in house keeping, needle work, &c.

Mr. Hort has continued faithfully to discharge the duties of Chaplain; although our Patients generally, cannot be made a church-going people. About twenty-five attend every Sabbath afternoon our Chaplain's religious teachings, on every occasion conducting themselves with great propriety.

On the 5th November, 1847, there were in the house 74 patients; received to same period, 1848, 28 pay and 13 pauper patients, 34; total, 108. Of this number, 13 have been cured, 3 died, and 1 eloped, leaving now in the house ninety-one. Of this number, fifty-one are males, forty are females; fifty paupers, forty-one pay patients.

Respectfully,

J. W. PARKER,  
Superintendent Lunatic Asylum.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November, 1848.

## THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

## OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM OF SOUTH-CAROLINA,

*From the 5th November, 1847, to the same period, 1848.*

|                 |                                       |            |             |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Nov'r. 5, 1847. | Amount in Bank, : : :                 | \$2,611 04 |             |
| Nov'r. 5, 1848. | " received to this date, :            | 12,613 80  | \$15,224 84 |
| DISBURSED.      |                                       |            |             |
| Nov'r. 8, 1847. | Am't. paid for supplies and salaries, | \$493 70   |             |
| " 12, "         | " " Pryor " "                         | 100 00     |             |
| Dec'r. 8, "     | " " supplies, : : :                   | 589 91     |             |
| Jan'y. 4, 1848. | " " " and salaries,                   | 1,706 19   |             |
| " 10, "         | " " " " :                             | 1,120 00   |             |
| Feb'y. 11, "    | " " " " :                             | 767 13     |             |
| March 2, "      | " " Pryor " :                         | 83 00      |             |
| " 6, "          | " " supplies and salaries,            | 1,070 48   |             |
| " 17, "         | " " contracts and " :                 | 235 50     |             |
| April 3, "      | " " supplies and " :                  | 1,216 48   |             |
| May 9, "        | " " " " :                             | 805 36     |             |
| June 5, "       | " " " " :                             | 518 23     |             |
| July 10, "      | " " supplies, : : :                   | 1,104 52   |             |
| Aug. 7, "       | " " J. W. Parker, : : :               | 572 59     |             |
| " 14, "         | " " Robt. Joyner, : : :               | 70 00      |             |
| Sept. 2, "      | " " Coal bill, : : :                  | 85 00      |             |
| " 4, "          | " " general expenses, : : :           | 665 72     |             |
| " 18, "         | " " C. Beck's contracts, : : :        | 319 37     |             |
| Oct. 2, "       | " " salaries, : : :                   | 550 00     |             |
| " 9, "          | " " supplies, : : :                   | 633 38     | 12,706 56   |
| Nov'r. 5, "     | " on hand, : : : : :                  |            | \$2,518 28  |

J. W. PARKER, Secretary and Treasurer.

We have examined the above accounts, and find them properly vouched.

J. FISHER,  
A. R. TAYLOR, } Committee.



## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 18, 1848.

The Committee on the Lunatic Asylum, to whom were referred sundry Resolutions and various Reports of the Regents, Physician and Superintendent of that Institution, ask leave to Report:

That they have given due consideration to the special matters referred, and to the general condition, wants and prospects of the Asylum, and that in addition to this investigation, they have made a personal inspection of the buildings and grounds. The Committee find that this institution has been ably and satisfactorily conducted, and has done much to meet the benevolent purposes for which it was established. The chief impediment to its entire success, seems to originate in the faults of the first construction of the building—their limited extent and want of proper adaptation to the purposes required; and secondly, to the increased number of patients demanding, by the various types of insanity, a system of classification impossible to be attained with existing means of accommodation.—These defects have been repeatedly and urgently set forth in the reports and memorials of the supervising officers; and the Committee believe that the period has now arrived when an absolute necessity for the enlargement of the building, demands efficient aid from the State. The most judicious and economical administration of the fiscal affairs of the institution, begets an annual surplus scarcely sufficient to meet the ordinary repairs of the buildings, and the small but necessary improvements of the grounds.

The Committee believe that a just and enlightened humanity earnestly demands an additional appropriation to effect the purposes of this institution. The Committee have also considered the Resolutions referred to them, in relation to the expediency of admitting slaves into the Asylum, and beg leave to report a Bill for that purpose. This Committee is profoundly impressed with the high moral obligations upon the State, to provide, by public benevolence, for her insane slaves. With us, natural humanity demands more stringently for them than even for our free citizens, our sympathies and our charities; and with such a provision as is proposed, will commend us and our institutions to the good every where, and convey to idle and vicious fanaticism a rebuke, which will be felt in the vital contest we are now waging. Moved by these considerations, and by the manifest necessity for an extension of the buildings for pay and pauper patients, the Committee recommends an appropriation of the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum.

Your Committee were further instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the charges on certain classes of pay patients. Under the law the minimum price for a pay patient is \$250. There is no doubt that this sum is beyond the means of many, and it is desirable the rate be made as low as possible. But the pay of pauper patients is fixed at a sum so low, so far below the actual expense of their maintenance, that every pauper is a tax of over fifty dollars to the institution, which is sustained solely by the class of pay patients. It is believed, however, that with the increase of accommodation for pay patients, now proposed by the appropriation recommended, the Board of Regents may be enabled to admit a class at a rate below the present minimum. The Committee recommend, that at its discretion, it be allowed to do so.

The Committee also recommend that the Regents be permitted to close permanently certain streets of the town of Columbia. These streets have been under enclosure for many years, by permission of the municipal authorities of the town, and the Committee are induced to believe, their absolute conveyance to the Regents of the Asylum, would cause no detriment to private rights or to the public convenience, and the Committee beg to report a Bill for that purpose.

*Resolved,* That the House do agree to the Report.

*Ordered,* That it be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

By order,

T. W. GLOVER, C. H. R.

IN THE SENATE, DEC. 19, 1848.

*Resolved,* That the Senate do concur in the Report.

*Ordered,* That it be returned to the House of Representatives.

By order,

W. E. MARTIN, C. S.

## AN ACT

TO AUTHORIZE THE ADMISSION OF PERSONS OF COLOR INTO THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

I. *Be it enacted*, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That hereafter it shall be lawful for "The Regency of the Lunatic Asylum of South Carolina" to admit, as subjects of the Lunatic Asylum, persons of color, being idiots, lunatics, or epileptics, according to the regulations and conditions heretofore established, except that, in all cases of applications for free persons of color, none other than residents of this State shall be admitted, and in all cases of slaves, admission shall only be by request of the owner; nor shall any person of color be admitted into the institution until the expenses of such person shall be secured, according to the provisions of the Act, entitled "An Act to carry into operation the Lunatic Asylum," requiring the payment of one-half year's expense in advance, and bond, with good security, for remaining expenses as they arise: *Provided*, That the charges for such persons of color shall in all instances be the same as now allowed for paupers.

II. "The Regency of the Lunatic Asylum of South Carolina" shall be authorised and empowered to close up so much of the street known in the plan of the Town of Columbia by the name of Upper street, as lies between its intersection with Pickens street and Henderson street, in said Town, and also so much of said Henderson street as lies between its intersection with Upper street and Lumber street.

In the Senate House, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and in the seventy-third year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

ANGUS PATTERSON, *President of the Senate.*

JOHN IZARD MIDDLETON, *Speaker House of Representatives.*